The People's Korea

No. 1,197 EVERY SATURDAY JUNE 23, 1984 Price Y250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

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President Kim Il Sung Visits Hungary And Yugoslavia as Part of His Planned Visit of East European Countries

Arriving in Budapest, President Kim Il Sung firmly shakes hands with First Secretary Janos Kadar. The Korean leader stayed in Hungary from June 7 through 9. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung firmly shakes hands with President Veselin Djuranovic as the Korean leader arrived in Belgrade for an official goodwill visit to Yugoslavia on June 9. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung leading a DPRK party and state delegation arrived in the Hungarian capital of Budapest on June 7 after visiting the Soviet Union and East European countries such as Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia.

On the evening of June 7, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic arranged a grand banquet in honour of President Kim Il Sung.

In his banquet speech, President Kim Il Sung expressed his thanks for Hungarian people's "material and moral support both in the years of our Fatherland Liberation War" and "in the period of our postwar reconstruction."

"The truly internationalist support and encouragement which came from the Hungarian people in the most trying years for the Korean people gave the embattled people great strength and inspiration," said the Korean leader in his banquet speech.

"At present," he said, "our people are making every possible effort to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula, dispel the danger of war and achieve the peaceful reunification of their country."

He went on to say:

"We have already proposed to reunify the country peacefully by setting up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. And recently we have made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S. and south Korea with a view to easing the tension in our country and Far East Asia and creating the prerequisite for independent and peaceful reunification. We are striving to put it into effect."

Touching upon the tense inter-

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President Kim Il Sung said:

"Non-alignment is a progressive movement which embodies the noble idea of independence against imperialism. It is a powerful revolutionary force of our time which is opposed to the imperialist reactionary forces. Today, further extending and developing the non-aligned movement is of great significance in firmly safeguarding the sovereignty of the non-aligned countries, in thwarting the imperialist moves for aggression and war and in preserving world peace and security."

This comment came in a speech by the Korean leader at a banquet hosted by Mr. Veselin Djuranovic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in honor of the DPRK President on the evening of June 9.

President Kim Il Sung and a DPRK party and state delegation led by him arrived in Belgrade on June 9 for an official goodwill visit to Yugoslavia upon the invitation of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

So far, President Kim Il Sung and his party have visited the Soviet Union (May 23-25), Poland (May

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Pyongyang Accuses Washington of Introducing New Weapons into S. Korea

Pyongyang attacked the Americans for introducing new means of nuclear attack and other new-type sophisticated weapons into south Korea.

By so doing, Pyongyang said, the United States is stepping up preparations for new war on the Korean Peninsula.

At the 425th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held at Panmunjom on June 13, Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side, stated that the Americans are "shipping a large quantity of new-type weapons and combat equipment into south Korea in gross violation of paragraph 13 D of the Armistice Agreement stipulating cessation of introduction of reinforcing combat planes, armoured vehicles, weapons and munitions into Korean boundary."

According to his statement, the United States deployed 72 latest-type F-16 fighter bombers, 24 A-10 close support planes, a new-type AH-1 Cobra helicopter, more than 100 Black Hawk helicopters, M-60A-3 Tanks and M-198 long-range howitzers at U.S. army units stationed in south Korea.

He also said that many nuclear mines have been buried in the Demilitarized Zone south of the Military Demarcation Line.

In August 1957, the United States announced itself free of any restrains imposed by the Armistice Agreement on the introductions of arms.

"Within a few weeks (after the announcement), the US began locating in the south atomic warheads, bombs, shells, missiles, and mines," wrote Gregory Henderson in the July 27, 1983 issue of The Christain Science Monitor.

Jack Anderson reported that the United States has a total of 21 atomic demolition munitions (ADMs) in the Pacific (mostly in south Korea). (The Washington Post, June 3, 1984)

One year ago, he wrote a similar article in the Post. That article said that 21 atomic demolition munitions, nuclear land mines, are buried within a mile of the DMZ between north and south Korea. (The Washington Post, May 2, 1983)

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Socialism Must Overwhelm Capitalism in Economic Construction

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

At Prague Mass Rally

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at a grand mass rally held in Prague on June 6, who visited Czechoslovakia from June 4 to 6.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak,
Esteemed party and state leaders of Czechoslovakia,
Citizens of Prague,
Comrades and friends,

Today you have kindly invited us to this grand mass meeting which is held in Prague, renowned for its long history and brilliant culture, and which is to adorn beautifully the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Gustav Husak, a close friend of ours, has made an excellent speech which is permeated with the feelings of warm comradeship between us and of close, militant friendship between the peoples of our two countries. This has added to our pleasure.

We have been deeply moved by the sincere, warm welcome and hospitality accorded us by the Czechoslovak Party, Government and people, for which I would like to express my deep thanks to you.

Allow me to take this opportunity of our important meeting with you to convey the fervent fraternal greetings from our Party, Government and people to the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Government and people and to the entire citizens of Prague.

This time we have taken our journey to your beautiful country by tracing the path of the ties of great socialist friendship which links up the vast land from the Eastern tip of Asia to the centre of Europe.

Czechoslovakia is a socialist country, rich and good to live in. Visiting your country after a long time, we are greatly moved by the developed society of Czechoslovakia.

Convinced of the justness of their cause, today the Czechoslovak people work devotedly with hope and zeal and vigorously advance on the road of socialism.

We are greatly rejoiced at the great successes and achievements which have been made by the Czechoslovak people in their revolutionary struggle and constructive work. In particular, your people crushed the plots of the imperialists and the counterrevolutionary forces that had hated to see Czechoslovakia advance on the road of socialism. And then, under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, they have successfully carried out the enormous task of restoring national stability, consolidating the socialist system, developing the economy and culture and improving the people's standard of living.

Here, we highly estimate the valiant exploits performed by Comrade Gustav Husak who, taking up the highest post of party leadership in a very difficult and complex situation, tided over the national crisis before it was too late, achieved stability, improved all aspects of party and state affairs, and roused the broad masses of the people to the energetic struggle for socialist construction.

The Czechoslovak people are diligent and talented. We feel again the diligence and outstanding talent of your people in the beautiful looks of Prague which is a harmonious entity of classical and modern beauties.

The Czechoslovak people will soon commemorate 40th anniversary of the historic Slovak Popular Uprising. The Slovak Popular Uprising which was led by the staunch communists of Czechoslovakia was an event of great significance in the revolutionary struggle of the Czechoslovak people to overthrow the anti-people puppet regime and liberate their country from the German fascist occupiers. Greeting the 40th anniversary of the Slovak Popular Uprising the Czechoslovak people are now waging a vigorous struggle to implement the decisions of the 16th Party Congress with a high degree of revolutionary zeal.

We firmly believe that the fraternal Czechoslovak people will achieve brilliant successes in the struggle to carry out the Seventh Five-Year Plan and build a developed socialist society, united closely behind the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Comrade Gustav Husak.

The struggle to build socialism is also going on successfully in our country. Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea our people established an advanced socialist system in the northern half of the Republic and completed the task of socialist industrialization in a very short period in history. In this way they have developed their country into a prosperous socialist state.

Our people who have felt through the long years of their life experience the superiority and invincibility of socialism are vigorously struggling to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan and attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, under the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural — according to the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task of the working-class party that has assumed power. The advantages of socialism must find full expression in all spheres, and socialism must therefore overwhelm capitalism in economic construction, too. Only when socialist economic construction proceeds successfully so as to develop the productive forces highly and improve the material and cultural well-being of the people, will we be able to display the superiority of socialism to the full and succeed in the building of socialism and communism.

For efficient economic construction, the socialist countries should develop economic and technical cooperation and interchange among fraternal countries, in addition to mobilizing their own national potentialities to the maximum, including the strength of their own peoples.

The Government of our Republic will continue to expand and develop economic and technical cooperation and interchange with socialist countries, while mobilizing its own strength and domestic resources to the full in conformity with the actual demand of our socialist construction and the idea of internationalist friendship and solidarity.

The socialist countries should not only cooperate closely in the economic and technical affairs but also firmly unite politically and strengthen revolutionary solidarity.

Korea and Czechoslovakia embarked on the socialist road after World War Two, formed unbreakable bonds of militant friendship as class brothers and strengthened revolutionary unity and solidarity in the course of the common struggle against imperialism.

Through your exceptional hospitality accorded us during our stay in your country and at this grand mass rally, we feel more warmly than ever the true fraternal friendship and revolutionary solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the Korean people.

The friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia are very valuable and they will be further strengthened and developed in the common interests of our two countries and the socialist countries as a whole.

Comrades and friends,

Preventing war and defending peace is the most urgent problem at the moment for the socialist countries and all the peace-loving people throughout the world.

The imperialists who are in a serious politico-economic crisis unprecedented in history are stepping up their moves of aggression and war to find a way out in war.

Openly clamouring that they will wipe out socialism by "military supremacy", the U.S. imperialists are frantic with zeal for arms race and aggravating the situation in the extreme by deploying latest medium-range nuclear missiles in the Western European countries.

The situation is also very tense in Asia today.

The U.S. imperialists have massed a large number of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons in and around south Korea and ceaselessly commit the manoeuvrings of aggression and war against our Republic.

The people want peace, but the imperialists do not want to desist from their moves of aggression and war. Because of these moves of the U.S. imperialists, the danger of a new war now exists not only in Europe but also in Asia, and if a war breaks out either in Europe or in Asia it will immediately spread to be a global nuclear war.

Whether the mankind suffer a nuclear holocaust or defend peace depends, after all, on how the broad anti-imperialist peace forces of the world including the socialist forces struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist moves of war. Peace does not come of itself; it can only be won and defended by a resolute struggle.

The Communist Party, Government and people of Czechoslovakia have made consistent efforts to oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and to safeguard peace and security in Europe and other parts of the world. Since the announcement of the Prague Political Declaration in January 1983 by the signatories to the Warsaw Treaty, they have been making every possible effort to put the declaration into effect.

We actively support the Party and Government of Czechoslovakia in their peace measures to dispel the danger of nuclear war and to consolidate peace in Europe as well as in their steps to counter the U.S. imperialists' deployment of new-type medium-range nuclear missiles in Western European countries.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic are invariably striving to prevent a new war and preserve peace in the Korean Peninsula and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

Proceeding from the desire for peace, we proposed at the Sixth Party Congress to reunify the country by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Early this year we made an epochal proposal for the tripartite talks which will permit the south Korean authorities to participate in the DPRK-U.S. negotiations.

This proposal for the tripartite talks was prompted by our desire to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula and to guarantee the peaceful solution to the Korean question. Precisely for this reason, our new proposal enjoys an active support and welcome from the progressive people throughout the world.

The Czechoslovak people, as our class brothers, have given invariable, sincere support to our people in their cause, both in difficult and pleasant situations.

We do not forget that the Czechoslovak people gave our people material and moral assistance in the grim years of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and during the difficult period of postwar reconstruction. They are still actively supporting and encouraging our people in their cause for the building of socialism and for national reunification. We are grateful to them for this support.

During our present visit to your country, we have received warm welcome and sincere hospitality from the Czechoslovak Party, Government and people.

At the talks held in a friendly and amicable atmosphere, the leaders of our two countries

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Socialist Countries Do Not Want to Establish Strategic Predominance

Speech of President Gustav Husak

At Prague Mass Rally

Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, made a speech at a Prague mass rally held on June 6 in welcome of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Noting that he heartily welcomed President Kim Il Sung, he said:

We believe that the visit of Korea's supreme leader to our country, which is an expression of the traditional friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, will mark an important occasion in further developing the cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Korea.

The talks between our two delegations and individual contacts with Comrade Kim Il Sung, and talks between other comrades were held in a comradely atmosphere of complete mutual understanding. The results of the talks clearly attest to the fact that both sides have concern in further deepening and expanding exchange between the party and state organs, social organizations, scientific and cultural institutions of the two countries. At the same time, we will succeed to the successes achieved following the visit of a Czechoslovak party and state delegation to the DPRK in 1973.

We are attaching particular importance to mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

I assure you Korean guests that I would make all efforts possible to further strengthen our relations and cooperation based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Czechoslovak people have feelings of internationalist solidarity with the fraternal Korean people.

The Czechoslovak people are aware of the Korean people's history of ordeals and sincerely respect their glorious revolutionary traditions established in a protracted, uncompromising struggle against foreign occupationists. They know that in the period of the Second World War the Korean people with arms in hand won freedom and independence, in spite of many sacrifices, shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Soviet Army. We were standing firmly behind the Korean people in the period, too, when they were waging a heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression.

The Korean working people may well be proud of the successes they have achieved under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

These successes have been made under the difficult conditions caused by the artificial division of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are continuing to occupy south Korea militarily and obstructing national reunification, and are creating the tensions on the boundary between the two parts of Korea.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has firmly supported and will support in the future, too, the DPRK in her efforts to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis without alien interference. In particular, we support the constructive proposals of the DPRK for achieving the just goal of national reunification, including the problems of making the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and signing a peace agreement, of reducing armed forces of both sides and turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Today our country, like the DPRK, is fulfilling the creative constructive work of realizing the programme of the 16th Party Congress.

We are paying primary attention to rapid transference of the national economy to its intensive development and a high growth of the national economy, and notably to the fact that the goal of raising the quality in the Seventh Five-Year Plan be attained and, if possible, be overfulfilled.

The coming 40th anniversary of the victory of the Czechoslovak people in their national liberation struggle and the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army will mark an occasion for stressing again to the rising generation in particular the important significance of the glorious traditions and ideological basis from which our today began, stable, peaceful life and the friendship and alliance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for the sake of the socialist present and future of our people.

The most reactionary forces of imperialism including U.S. imperialism are more frenziedly stepping up the arms race and continuing to stockpile more nuclear weapons, and further, preparing for a plan to use outer space for military purposes. They leave no stone unturned in their bid to turn the existing strategic balance of forces in favour of their side and open an avenue for their world supremacy.

Their dangerous policy, the source of the present international tension, is meeting with greater resistance of the people.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, alongside the other socialist countries continue to pursue a principled, thorough peace policy.

The proposals made by these countries indicate a realistic way for improving the international relations and ensuring international security while respecting equality and interests of both sides. These proposals have failed to find a due response owing to the manoeuvres of the U.S. administration.

We who have drawn a lesson from historical experience are joining the other Warsaw Treaty member nations in taking inevitable steps to increase the defence capabilities.

We should answer the U.S. deployment of nuclear first-strike missiles in Western Europe by our deserving defensive steps.

Socialist countries do not want to establish strategic predominance. They are ready to maintain the strategic balance of forces on a lowest level and take decisive measures for the reduction and abolition of armaments.

But they can never allow imperialism to turn in its favour the present balance of forces which is of decisive significance in preserving peace.

The only way out under the present dangerous situation is to ensure that Western Europe returns to its status before the deployment of U.S. new-type missiles there. This is the only way of easing the present tensions in Europe and other parts of the world and consolidating international security.

The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their allies in the Far East are part of their aggressive policies. These manoeuvres pose a grave menace to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

We think that it is a most important task arising in defending peace to strengthen unity and cohesion of the socialist countries. We are sure that when all the democratic, progressive and peace-loving forces the world over take joint action, is it possible to thwart the dangerous war plot of imperialism and ensure the peoples peace and security, freedom and progress.

I express satisfaction once again with regard to the results of the visit of the fraternal DPRK party and state delegation today at a Czechoslovakia-Korea friendship and solidarity mass rally.

We believe that your visit this time would contribute to further consolidating the friendship between Czechoslovakia and Korea and developing mutual cooperation in the interest of the two peoples and in the interests of the joint struggle for socialism and world peace and progress.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, I wish you will convey the warm comradely greetings of the entire working people in Prague and Czechoslovakia to the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people.

We wholeheartedly wish you many new successes in the struggle for building and defending socialism and in the struggle for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the Korean people.

Long live the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea!

Long live their leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

(Continued from page 2)

sincerely discussed the international problems of common concern and the problems of relations between the two countries and confirmed the common desire to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries in the future.

We are very much satisfied with the fact that we have further promoted fraternal friendship with esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak and other leaders of the Czechoslovak Party and Government and achieved the desired results during our visit to your country.

Our current visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will be an important opportunity to develop the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries onto a new higher stage and will contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and to defending world peace and security.

No force can ever break the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries, which has been formed and strengthened on the road of the struggle to achieve the common aim and ideal.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, fight on more stoutly to check and frustrate the imperialist manoeuvrings for aggression and war and to win the cause of peace, socialism and communism, in unity with the peoples of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries and with all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces around the world.

Long live the indestructible fraternity and solidarity between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples!

Long live the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and of the international communist movement!

Long live Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic!

Long live the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic!

Long live world peace!

Socialist Countries, Communist and Workers' Parties Must Closely Unite to Prevent a New War

— Banquet Speech of President Kim Il Sung —

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic on June 7.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar,
Esteemed Comrade Pal Losonczi,
Esteemed Hungarian party and government leaders,
Comrades and friends,

We are very pleased to pay this visit to Hungary and share the warm feelings of comradeship with you, our intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms, after an interval of nearly 30 years since our previous visit.

During our journey over here Budapest since the moment of our entry into the beautiful land of Hungary, we have been deeply impressed with the new looks of your country under socialism and we have been greatly moved by the cordial hospitality accorded us by our Hungarian brothers.

Allow me to express my heartfelt thanks to you for your kind invitation to our delegation and for the excellent speech which esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar has just made, a speech which is overflowing with the feelings of brotherly friendship.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey the warm fraternal greetings from our Party, the Government of our Republic and the Korean people to the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and to the Hungarian government and people.

Although Korea and Hungary are geographically far away from each other, the peoples of our two countries, the same socialist states, are linked together with the ties of brotherly friendship and have been closely supporting each other and cooperating in their struggles against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

Brotherly friendship and solidarity between Korea and Hungary, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been continuously strengthened and developed in the course of history and in the interests of the two peoples.

The fraternal Hungarian people gave our people material and moral support both in the years of our Fatherland Liberation War against the invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and in the period of our postwar reconstruction.

Our people still vividly remember the indignant voice of the Hungarian people during the Fatherland Liberation War denouncing the aggression and atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists against Korea. Our people do not forget brotherly friendship shown by the Hungarian people by sending us the aid goods of best wishes and by bringing up our war orphans with the best care.

The truly internationalist support and encouragement which came from the Hungarian people in the most trying years for the Korean people gave the embattled people great strength and inspiration.

The Hungarian people are still giving active support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to build socialism and achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Our people treasure friendship and solidarity with the Hungarian people and are firmly resolved to strengthen and develop them continuously.

I am very glad that, when the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples are developing favourably, we have come to visit Hungary, the land of our brothers, to deepen our friendly relations with Comrade Janos Kadar and other Hungarian party and government leaders and to witness the success achieved by the Hungarian people in socialist construction.

Under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian people have vigorously accelerated the revolution and construction and effected a complete change in the looks of their country in the fields of politics, the economy, culture and in all other aspects of their social life.

Hungary which was once backward has now become a socialist country with a solid state and social system, developed industry and agriculture, and the people have attained high material and cultural standards.

Taking pride in thier life and work under the socialist system, and united closely behind the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian people are now working hard to carry out successfully the Sixth Five-Year Plan proposed by the 12th Party Congress and to build a developed socialist society.

All the victories and achievements of the Hungarian people in their socialist construction have been attained under the correct leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar.

The Hungarian Socialsit Workers' Party headed by esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar has correctly led the people's struggle to create a new socialist life by efficiently solving the difficult and complex problems in the revolution and construction.

We value the success and experience of the Hungarian people in the socialist revolution and in the building of socialism as the common wealth of the socialist countries. We sincerely wish you still greater success in your struggle to consolidate the socialist system and build a developed socialist society.

Having repelled the U.S. imperialist aggression, the Korean people have successfully carried out the socialist revolution, stepped up the building of socialism and developed our country into a socialist stage which is independent, self-supporting and capable of defending itself.

In accordance with the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people are now energetically carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—in order to achieve the complete victory of socialism, and are marching in a mass movement to attain the Ten Long-Term Objectives of Socialist Economic Construction for the 1980's.

Both the Koreans and the Hungarians are peace-loving people.

For the sake of peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world, the Hungarian people are struggling hard against the U.S. deployment of their new-type medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe and for the discontinuation of the arms race.

Tete-a-tete talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Janos Kadar in Budapest on June 8. (KCNA Radiophoto)

We actively support the peaceful measures which the party and government of Hungary have taken jointly with the other socialist countries in order to remove the danger of nuclear war in Europe and preserve peace.

At present, our people are making every possible effort to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula, dispel the danger of war and achieve the peaceful reunification of their country.

We have already proposed to reunify the country peacefully by setting up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. And recently we have made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S. and south Korea with a view to easing the tension in our country and Far East Asia and creating the prerequisite for independent and peaceful reunification. We are striving to put it into effect.

The Hungarian party, government and people actively support our proposals for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and for the tripartite talks. They are extending firm solidarity with the struggle of our people for national reunification.

For this we express our heartfelt thanks to the Hungarian party, government and people.

Comrades and friends,

In order to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and to preserve world peace and security, we must strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and of the international communist movement.

The socialist countries and the international communist movement are the most powerful revolutionary forces which confront the imperialist reactionary forces at present. They are the decisive factor that gives a strong impetus to the development of human society.

Solidarity is precisely what makes the socialist forces and the international communist movement indestructible.

Today the imperialists are bent on their naked acts of aggression and provocation against the socialist countries. In this situation it is all the more imperative to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties must closely unite, develop a powerful struggle to prevent a new war and to safeguard global peace and security and must actively support and encourage the people who are fighting against imperialist aggression.

Strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement is a consistent revolutionary line maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic.

To strengthen the brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Hungarian peoples and to take joint steps in their struggle for the cause of peace against imperialism will contribute greatly to cementing unity and solidarity among the socialist countries.

As in the past, so also in the future, our Party and the Government of our Republic will strive in every way for the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Firmly believing that our current visit to Hungary will mark a new epoch in promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Hungary and will contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and to safeguarding world peace, I propose a toast to the lasting friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Hungarian peoples,

To the strengthening and development of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the prosperity of the Hungarian People's Republic,

To the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement,

To world peace,

To the helath of esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Pal Losonczi,

To the health of party and government leaders of Hungary, and

To the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

Budapest Fully Supports Pyongyang's Proposal for Peaceful, Democratic and Independent Reunification

—Banquet Speech of First Secretary Janos Kadar—

Mr. Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by the HSWP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic on June 7 in honor of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

First Secretary Janos Kadar said:

I have the honour of greeting you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our working people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, this highly respected leader of the Korean people and outstanding personality of the international communist and workers movement and the esteemed Korean guests of his delegation. Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, thank you for accepting our invitation. Your visit is an outstanding event of the development of Hungarian-Korean relations. I am convinced that this visit, the talks and meetings will considerably contribute to the development of the manifold cooperation of our parties and countries and to the strengthening of friendship between our peoples.

The friendship of Hungarain and Korean workers, our peoples, was born in the hard times after the Second World War, in the years of struggle for a new socialist society, deepened during the years the Korean people were fighting for their freedom, and has since proved to be strong. In spite of the considerable geographical distance our countries and peoples building socialism are connected by solidarity and the identity of social aims and international aspirations.

We Hungarians remember with respect the glorious Fatherland Liberation War of historic importance of the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea in which Korea with the help of the socialist countries and other progressive forces of the world repelled imperialist aggression. We are proud that the Hungarian people too was part of the international solidarity that supported your struggle. We highly appreciate the consistent construction work which turned your destroyed country into a thriving agriculture, dynamically developing industry and flourishing culture. We congratulate you from our hearts on your achievements and wish you every success in the implementation of your country-building plans.

We follow with attention the consistent efforts you are making for the reunification of Korea. The Hungarian People's Republic supports the constructive proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Governmet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, free from external intervention. We are on the side of the Korean people in the just struggle they are fighting against imperialist attempts that are threatening the peace of the Asian region and of the world.

The relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, our governments, institutions and social organisations are settled and friendly. We are convinced that the expansion of our relations is in line with our internationalist principles, the interests and desire of our peoples. I am certain that our talks will also prove that there is mutual intention for the expansion of relations and for the exploration of untapped possibilities.

In keeping with the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party we are working to ensure our progress on the road of socialism.

The present tense international situation fills the peoples of the world with anxiety. The imperialist attempts to tilt the historically developed balance of power and to acquire military supremacy undermine international security, escalate the armament race and put an additional burden on the peoples. Together with our allies we are seeking to maintain the balance of power, and in unity with every peace-loving and sober political force, to avert the dangers looming over world peace and halt the armament race.

The foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is determined by our socialist principles and the peace desire of the Hungarian people. We are doing everything in our power to reduce international tension, maintain dialogue and restore the atmosphere of confidence. Disputed international questions should be settled through political means via negotiations. We are seeking to promote disarmament and agreements that ensure the military balance of power at a lower level of armaments and guarantee the security of peoples.

Presidential Visit to Yugoslavia

(Continued from page 1)

27-29), East Germany (May 29-June 2), Czechoslovakia (June 4-6) and Hungary (June 7-9).

On June 8, the day before the Yugoslav visit of a DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il Sung, Zeljko Jeglic, a spokesman for the Yugoslav government, said that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to this visit which will give further impulse to the development of relations between the two countries.

Yugoslavia, he stated, highly esteems the position and role of the DPRK and its initiate for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea as contributions to tension-easing in the region as well as efforts it has been exerting to safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and successes it has been making in its socialist construction.

At the June 9 banquet hosted by President Veselin Djuranovic, President Kim Il Sung called the late Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito "a preeminent fighter" and urged solidarity among the non-aligned nations.

"In order to extend and develop the non-aligned movement, all the non-aligned nations must adhere to *chajusong* and strengthen the solidarity of this movement. Strengthening this solidarity is all the more urgent today when the imperialists are bent on their crafty manoeuvres to divide the non-aligned countries and pit them against one another," said the DPRK President in his banquet speech.

He urged all the non-aligned nations to regard solidarity as most important and establish a new fair international economic order.

President Veselin Djuranovic said that the meeting of President Tito and President Kim Il Sung laid the foundation of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Korea.

He said:

"We are now facing a task to further consolidate and develop the precious gains of mutual understanding and trust, equality and cooperation attained in the past period.

"Your visit signifies not only a demonstration at the highest level of the readiness of the two sides to attain all these common targets but also an impulsion to it."

He supported the proposed three-way talks on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and other proposals of the WPK and the DPRK government "to reunify the country peacefully by means of talks without outside interference".

On June 10, talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Veselin Djuranovic and between the Korean leader and Mr. Dragoslav Markovic, President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Both talks proceeded "in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere," reported the KCNA.

As to the former talks, the KCNA reported in the same style by which it dealt with talks between President Kim Il Sung and other leaders of East European countries.

The KCNA report went on like this:

"At the talks they informed each other of domestic situations and discussed the problem of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of other problems of common concern including the non-aligned movement, and reached an identity of views on the problems discussed.

"Comrade Kim Il Sung invited Comrade Veselin Djuranovic to visit our country. The latter accepted this invitation with pleasure."

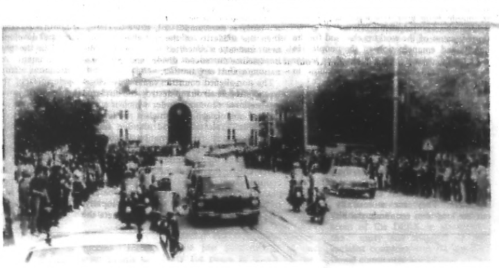
President Dragoslav Markovic June 10 arranged a banquet at the Federal Palace in honor of President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung and President Dragoslav Markovic made speeches at the banquet.

On June 11, President Kim Il Sung held talks with Yugoslav leaders Mr. Djuranovic and Mr. Markovic.

The Korean leader received the title of honorary citizen of Belgrade that day.

A grand ceremony for awarding the title to him was held in the conference room of the Belgrade City Assembly on the morning of June 11. President Kim Il Sung and his party left Belgrade on June 11.



Belgrade working people enthusiastically welcome President Kim Il Sung on June 9. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Presidential Visit to Hungary

(Continued from page 1)

national situation, the DPRK President stressed the need for the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and of the international communist movement.

"Today the imperialists are vent on their naked acts of aggression and provocation against the socialist countries. In this situation it is all the more imperative to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the indestructible," stressed the President.

"Solidarity is precisely what makes the socialist forces and the international communist movement indestructible," stressed the President.

Meanwhile, Mr. Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in his banquet speech, supported proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the divided peninsula.

Calling President Kim Il Sung an "outstanding personality of the international communist movement and workers movement", the Hungarian leader said: "I am convinced that this visit, the talks and meetings will considerably contribute to the development of the manifold cooperation of our parties and countries and to the strengthening of friendship between our peoples."

On June 8, tete-a-tete talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and First Secretary Janos Kadar. The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere, reported the KCNA from Budapest.

That day talks were also held between the Korean and Hungarian leaders. Members of the DPRK party and state delegation and Hungarian officials attended the talks.

The KCNA reported on the talks as follows:

"At the talks they informed each other of the domestic situation in their countries, discussed the problem of further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries and a series of problems of mutual concern and reached a unanimity of views on the problems discussed.

"Comrade Kim Il Sung invited Comrade Janos Kadar to visit the DPRK.

"Comrade Janos Kadar accepted this invitation with pleasure.

"The talks took place in comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere."

President Kim Il Sung and his party left Budapest on June 9 by special train after successfully winding up the official goodwill visit to the Hungarian People's Republic.

Non-Aligned Nations Should Unite To Break Down Outdated Int'l Economic Order

Banquet Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by President Veselin Djuranovic of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on June 9.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade Veselin Djuranovic,
Esteemed Yugoslav state leaders,
Comrades and friends,

We are very pleased to pay another visit to Yugoslavia, the familiar and beautiful land of brothers, to have important meetings with you and share with you the feelings of brotherly friendship.

Allow me to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for your warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded us and also to convey the fervent friendly greetings from our Government and people to the state leadership and the people of Yugoslavia.

Korea and Yugoslavia are the same socialist countries and non-aligned nations, the friendly relations between our two countries are a comradely and brotherly friendship which was formed on the basis of the ideas of socialism and non-alignment. This friendship has come into full bloom in all spheres of politics, the economy and culture since our first eventful meetings with Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Our current visit to Yugoslavia will no doubt open up a new epoch in promoting the friendly relations between our two countries.

I visited your country nine years ago when Comrade Josip Broz Tito was still alive, and got on exceptionally intimate terms with him and deepened comradely friendship. I always remember the momentous meeting with him at that time.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito was a preeminent fighter who devoted all his life to the revolutionary cause of the working class and for the liberty and emancipation of the people. He was the Yugoslav people's outstanding leader who pioneered the road of socialism in Yugoslavia.

Although he passed away, his cause is being carried forward splendidly by the Yugoslav people today.

By taking over the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the state leadership and the people of Yugoslavia continue to advance vigorously, firmly maintaining, as the immutable bases of their home and foreign policies, the friendship and solidarity among the different nations in their country, socialist autonomy and non-alignment. They are successfully carrying out the long-term economic stability plan for greater national prosperity.

We are rejoiced at the Yugoslav people's great success in building a new society just as we are at our own success. We heartily wish them greater success in their future struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Comrades and friends,

Non-alignment is a progressive movement which embodies the noble idea of independence against imperialism. It is a powerful revolutionary force of our time which is opposed to the imperialist reactionary forces. Today, further extending and developing the non-aligned movement is of great significance in firmly safeguarding the sovereignty of the non-aligned countries, in thwarting the imperialist moves for aggression and war and in preserving world peace and security.

In order to extend and develop the non-aligned movement, all the non-aligned nations must adhere to *chajusong* and strengthen the solidarity of this movement. Strengthening this solidarity is all the more urgent today when the imperialists are bent on their crafty manoeuvres to divide the non-aligned countries and pit them against one another.

All the non-aligned nations must regard solidarity as most important, strive to strengthen the solidarity of the non-aligned movement and take a concerted action to crush the imperialist moves to divide and pit these nations against one another.

The non-aligned countries must unite closely and struggle all out to destroy the outdated international economic order which is a product of colonialism and which is the lever of imperialist exploitation and plunder, and to establish a new fair international economic order.

So long as the old international economic order exists, the non-aligned and developing countries can neither avoid imperialist exploitation and plunder nor will they be able to develop their national economies rapidly. The non-aligned countries must eliminate the source of international exploitation once and for all by their powerful struggle to destroy the old international economic order and set up a new one.

Since developed Western capitalist countries are reluctant to accept a new international economic order, we deem it necessary for the non-aligned and developing countries to promote active economic and technical cooperation and interchange among themselves. These countries should work out practical measures for diverse economic and technical cooperation and exchange on the principles of filling each other's needs and of collective self-reliance, and they should implement these measures creditably.

Only when they eliminate the evil consequences of imperialist colonial rule as soon as possible and build independent national economies by strengthening economic and technical cooperation and exchange, will the non-aligned and developing countries be able to consolidate the political independence which they have already won and firmly maintain *chajusong* in all spheres of state activity.

We highly estimate the fact that Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the non-aligned movement, is making a big contribution to expanding and developing this movement.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Government of our Republic will make strenuous efforts to strictly observe the basic principles of the non-aligned movement and strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the other non-aligned countries.

Preventing war and safeguarding world peace and security is at present the most urgent task for the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and all other peace-loving people around the world. By closely uniting and launching a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, they should improve the situation and convert all the continents of the world into peace continents.

We actively support the efforts of your country to set up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan area and convert the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Today the Korean Peninsula is a zone of the greatest tension in Asia.

While vigorously accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, our Party, the Government of our Republic and the Korean people are fighting to dispel the tension in the Korean Peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This is a struggle to establish national sovereignty throughout the country and defend peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

On the international arena the Yugoslav party and state leadership are working a great deal in support of our people's cause for national reunification and giving active support to our recent proposal for the tripartite talks, which is aimed at easing the tension in the Korean Peninsula and at creating prerequisites for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country. We are very grateful to you for this.

We will broadly discuss the matters of our common concern during our current visit to your country. I think this will be a new opportunity to work out a more concrete strategy of the joint struggle for peace, socialism and non-alignment and to increase and develop mutual cooperation.

Repeating my thanks to you for your warm welcome and hospitality at this place overflowing with the feelings of friendship, I would like to propose a toast to the unbreakable fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples,

To the prosperity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

To solidarity among the world people who advocate *chajusong*,

To world peace,

To the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Veselin Djuranovic,

To the health of state leaders of Yugoslavia, and

To the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

Support to Three-Way Talks Proposal, Withdrawal of Artificial Barriers Dividing Korean People

Banquet Speech of President Veselin Djuranovic

President Veselin Djuranovic of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged on June 9 in honour of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He said he has the honour of welcoming President Kim Il Sung, a well recognized old friend of Yugoslavia, in his early term of office.

He further said:

Today our country expresses deep respect for the struggle waged by you against fascism during the Second World War, the role you placed in the struggle for founding your Party and country and developing them, your efforts for achieving the reunification of the Korean people and your activities for attaining the aims of the non-aligned policy.

It is cherished in our memory that you met with President Tito and laid the foundation of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

We are now facing a task to further consolidate and develop the precious gains of mutual understanding and trust, equality and cooperation attained in the past period.

Your visit signifies not only a demonstration at the highest level of the readiness of the two sides to attain all these common targets but also an impulsion to it.

Though our two developing countries have a series of objective difficulties, they have many levers of mutually beneficial economic cooperation and this cooperation conforms also with the overall interests of the progress of the world.

I believe that as we are both interested in developing cooperation in this field and other important fields, we will continue to make new efforts for this in the future.

Our two peoples give priority to their independence, integrity and independent right to decide the direction of their development independently and are linked together by many similarities in their purposes.

We are following with exceptional concern the great successes achieved by the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, an independent, socialist and non-aligned country, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you. Many of us have visited your country and witnessed these successes. We wish you a new greater success on this road.

(Continued on page 7)

President's Visit New Milestone in DPRK-Czechoslovakia Relations

In an editorial titled "New Chapter in Development of Korea-Czechoslovakia Relations" Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on June 8 noted that the visit of President Kim Il Sung was a historic event that brought into a more beautiful bloom the daily consolidating and developing Korea-Czechoslovakia friendship and greatly helped toward the promotion of the cause of peace and socialism.

The paper went on:

Particular welcome and cordial hospitality overflowing with warm comradeship and friendship and the grand mass rally held in Prague show clearly the deep respect and trust of the Czechoslovak people for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and their love and intimacy for our people. And they were a powerful demonstration of traditional friendship and unity between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia which were sealed and have been developed in the sacred struggle for realising the common goal and idea.

The Korean people warmly hail the successful conclusion of the Czechoslovak visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and its fine fruition.

Though Korea and Czechoslovakia are far away geographically from each other, the two peoples are class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have supported and closely cooperated with each other, struggling side by side from long ago on the common front against foreign aggressors and for the building of a prosperous and cultured new society free from exploitation and oppression and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Korea-Czechoslovakia friendship is coming into a more beautiful flower day by day as it is based on deep intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and respected Comrade Gustav Husak.

Now, the Czechoslovak people are working energetically to fulfil the Seventh Five-Year Plan for national economic plan put forward by the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and build a developed socialist society, united closely around the Party headed by respected Comrade Gustav Husak.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party and Government took peaceful initiatives to avert the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and defend peace and the position of socialism and they are taking a series of countermeasures against the deployment of U.S. imperialists' new-type medium-range nuclear missile in Western European countries.

Our people highly estimate the successes made by the fraternal Czechoslovak people in the building of socialism and fully support their just stand and step for maintaining a durable peace in Europe.

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Czechoslovakia was a new milestone in strengthening and developing to a higher stage the friendship and unity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

It is an invariable stand of our Party and Government to strengthen and develop the traditional friendship and unity and cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia based on the common desire of the two peoples and Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our people will further develop the Korea-Czechoslovakia friendship which has been brought into full bloom by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung this time and always tightly join hands with the fraternal Czechoslovak people in the struggle for accomplishing the nobel common cause.

New Stage in Development of Korea-Hungary Friendship

Rodong Sinmun carried an editorial on June 11 under the title "New Stage in Development of Korea-Hungary Friendship", in connection with the successful conclusion of the official goodwill visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by President Kim Il Sung said:

Rodong Sinmun in an editorial:

During the visit the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had meetings with the party and state leaders of Hungary, deepened mutual understanding and promoted comradely fraternity with them.

In Budapest and everywhere he went the fraternal Hungarian people warmly greeted the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as a goodwill envoy of our people and their close friend and accorded him warm hospitality with utmost sincerity. This is an expression of the Hungarian people's deep respect for and trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a vivid demonstration of the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Hungary.

During the visit talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committe of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and respected Comrade Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

At the talks which proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere they discussed the problem of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two countries and a series of problems of mutual concern and reached a consensus of views.

The Hungary visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an epochal event in developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Hungary onto a new, higher stage, will make a great contribution to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and strengthening socialist forces as a whole.

The Korean people warmly hail the successful conclusion of the historic visit to Hungary of Comrade Kim Il Sung and its excellent achievements.

The Hungarian working class and people under the correct leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party smashed all sorts of subversive activities of the class enemies within and without challenging socialism and firmly defended the gain of the revolution. By scoring big successes in the building of a new society they cleared away the backwardness and poverty of the past and converted their country into a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture.

All victories and successes registered by the Hungarian people in socialist construction are the results of Party headed by Comrade Janos Kadar.

The Hungarian Party, Government and people are taking a series of peaceful steps together with other socialist countries to remove the danger of nuclear war and safeguard peace, while waging a resolute struggle against the moves of the U.S. imperialists in deploying medium-range nuclear weapons of new type in Europe.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements of the Hungarian people in socialist construction and actively support the efforts of the Hungarian Party and Government for the prevention of war and defence of peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

This time Comrade Janos Kadar highly estimated the successes our people have registered in socialist construction under the Party's wise leadership and reaffirmed support to the just propositions of our Party for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The Korea-Hungary friendship is an invincible friendship based on the fraternal friendship and class solidarity.

The recent visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has recorded a brilliant chapter in the annals of the Korea-Hungary friendship and provided a new milestone in constantly developing and consolidating the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Indeed, the visit opened a bright prospect for cementing political unity between Korea and Hungary and developing the economic and technical cooperation and exchange between them.

It is a consistent revolutionary line of our Party and the Government of the DPRK to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The Korean people will set great store by the friendship and unity with the fraternal Hungarian people and make all possible efforts to strengthen in the future.

(Continued from page 6)

We will invariably maintain the line chosen in the course of carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of Tito. We hope a closer cooperation with your country and all other non-aligned countries in the implementation of the non-aligned policy.

The cooperation between peoples is not only their desire but also an urgent demand of our era. Reflected there are the stands adhered to in the internal system and international relations and the common interests of all the countries of the world, irrespective of strength and size.

Yugoslavia, a socialist country and a non-aligned country located in one part of the European Continent where largest quantities of nuclear weapons and all other kinds of weapons are stockpiled and which is divided into blocks most seriously, has a vital interest in disarmament, detente and removal of the danger of war. Our activity is primarily directed to the creation of trust in the world. This can not be realised without complete equality and people's right to freely decide their destiny free from outside threat or pressure.

Yugoslavia invariably calls for a peaceful solution of disputes and respect for nations' sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The non-aligned countries should strictly maintain a consistent stand with regard to the diputes and to the problem of using weapons in any part of the world.

Today we express particular apprehension as to the escalation of the Iraq-Iran war and aggravation of the situation of the Gulf area at a dangerous stage.

If the legal right of the two peoples to develop peacefully is to be realised, an early end must be put to conflict.

The international community as a whole should make the greatest effort to remove fairly and honourably the hotbeds of crisis present in various areas of the world, the Middle East crisis in particular, realise the inviolable right of the Palestinian people, achieve the independence of Namibia at an early date and have the people's right to freely develop without outside interference or pressure respected. The non-aligned movement should take an active part in it and play a prominent role.

All this shows that the active, peace-loving and reconciliatory policy of your country conforms with the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and other areas and defense of peace and security.

Yugoslavia has always fully supported the proposals put forward by you Comralle President to reunify the country peacefully by means of talks without outside interference and activity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for putting them into effect. We support the proposals of your country for holding tripartite talks and pulling down the artificial barriers dividing the Korean people not only in the international political arena but also in other fields.

We will take an active part in the solution of the reunification question of Korea at the international assemblies including the United Nations and the non-aligned movement in the future, too.

Today we think that the warning of the non-aligned countries was always well-grounded, the warning that the ever worsening differences between the countries in the level of development and the unequal economic relations between them will be a cause of worsening international relations and occurrence of problems.

All this shows how vast the field of cooperation between our two countries and other non-aligned countries is and how great significance the non-aligned policy and the non-aligned movement assume today. Its ground is furnished by the action program confirmed at the New Delhi Summit Conference and the great prestige of the non-aligned movement, an independent and non-aligned factor, in the world.

I believe that our current meeting will provide a new impetus to successfully developing the friendly relations and overall cooperation in the future.

Unabated Struggle of S. Korean Students

Tens of thousands of students at south Korea's major universities have turned out at campus rallies and demonstrations to denounce the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and demand Chon's resignation since the beginning of this year.

Students of a total of 55 universities in Seoul and local cities rose up in anti-fascist actions including sit-ins, campus rallies, leaflet-scatterings and mainly demonstrations inside and outside their campuses, numbered 280 in the first five months of this year, according to conservative figures released by the Seoul Police Bureau.

Student demonstrations against the fascist dictatorship and for democracy increased 7 times compared with those in the corresponding period last year and their slogans put up in the actions numbered more than 100, and a total of 350,000 copies of anti-"government" leaflets of 400 kinds were scattered, the report added.

The slogans and demands included call for democratization of society, autonomy of campus, abolition of the fascist "disciplinary leave of absence" "forcible conscription" of university students, freedom of press, the resignation of Chon Du Hwan and even more political – "Yankees, go home!"

Over 300 students of Seoul's Sung Kyun Kwan University on May 26 held a "festival" in commemoration of its foundation in the afternoon before the demonstration.

During the demonstration, they chanted slogans of "Let's with democracy" and "Independence and sovereignty," the south Korean paper "Chosun Ilbo" reported on May 28.

More than 600 students of So Gang University held a torchlight demonstration, denouncing the Chon junta.

After a "festival" function in the afternoon, they demonstrated and attempted to take to streets, holding aloft torches, and clashed with the tear-gas firing riot police until half past ten in the evening.

Meanwhile, over 100 students of Hong-Ik University held a demonstration against Chon Du Hwan the same day, said the south Korean paper.

Some 500 students of Myongji College in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration on May 31, the south Korean paper Chung-Ang Ilbo reported June 2.

After holding a campus festival in the afternoon they clashed with the tear-gas firing riot police at around 18:20 when they ran to the campus gate to stage a street demonstration.

Their melee continued till past 21:00 with stones thrown at the police, the paper said.

While more than 500 students of Korea University in Seoul on June 1 waged an anti-"government" demonstration, carrying a placard reading "Lift the wage freeze" and "Ensure the lives of people at large" and shouting other slogans denouncing the economic policy of the south Korean junta, according to the Dong-A Ilbo dated June 2,

They reported through a big loudspeaker installed on the fourth floor of the students hall the sit-in of taxi chauffeurs in Taegu for the right to existance and the sit-down of Seoul citizens against forcible eviction, denounced the south Korean army's outrages against people in Tongduchon and attacked the south Korean junta's "economic policy for big businesses only."

The same day student demonstrators waged a fierce stone-throwing battle against the riot police deployed around the university.

The Dong-A Ilbo wrote that scores of university students in Seoul distributed leaflets reading "Why should we stage a demonstration?" and "To citizens" to passers-by on the main streets in front of the Seoul city office and the South Gate Market and other places.

More than 200 students of the business economics department of Kon Kuk University in Seoul protested against the university authorities' unreasonable step, saying they have not fulfilled matriculation that conditions would be provided for study.

The Far Eastern Economic Review dated May 10, dealing with recent students' movement in south Korea, said: "This year, in addition to usual demands for sweeping political democratization, the students have focused their efforts on two major issues: the local media, which they see as incapable of reporting opposition activities, and the government's alleged conscription of dissidents into military service in reprisal for their activities."

The Hong Kong-based magazine called attention to the students' accusation of the "government"-controlled mass media by recalling the fact that scores of local journalists and photographers from major Seoul dailies have been detained by angry students and that the students singled out representatives of American news organizations for criticism, apparently because of the support United States President Ronald Reagan has given the Chon junta.

The magazine further noted the increasing anti-Americanism: "At some universities outside Seoul, students scrawled on walls and posters: 'US imperialists, go home!'"

"Aside from their attacks on journalism and its practitioners, the students are campaigning hard against the government's alleged programme of illegally conscripting dissident students into the armed forces," said the magazine.

"The student demonstrators claim that some 400 dissidents have been secretly drafted into the military in this manner over the past four years, since Chon took power, alleging that the government has forced them into service while they were detained and under investigation for their anti-government activities," the magazine added.

In fear of students' struggle which shows no sign of calming down south Korea's "minister of education" on May 28, avowed to repress the student movement, declaring that he regards it inevitable to punish those who engage in the student movement in future.

This contrasts with the earlier statement that they would not interfere campus problem after the declaration of the so-called "measure for campus autonomy" at the outset of this year.

Eight students were expelled from Chonnam National University in Kwangju on June 1 on charges of leading a demonstration, the first such action since the deceptive "measure for campus autonomy."

Chollima Defends His Title

Chollima's left straight hit the challenger's face.

By Li Sang Chil
Special to The People's Korea

Chollima Kyedok, Japan-born Korean boxer who is Japan's middle weight champion, made his successful fifth title defence by decision on June 5 at the Osaka Castle International Culture and Sports Hall. The contender was top-ranked Japan's Mugen Kawasaka, middle weight fighter.

Chollima kept the challenger with his right straights and left jabs during the first half of the title bout. From 6th round, Kawasaka managed to land several solid left and right hooks to the body and staggered the Champion but Chollima withstood the challenger's rush in making his 5th title defence.

Chollima Kyedok is a 26-year-old third-generation Korean. He became a professional boxer about 4 and half years ago. His record is ten wins (5 K.O.) and five losses.

His real name is Kim Kye Dok. He uses "Chollima" on the ring in order to impose his nationality on the public.

Koreans are a large group among Japan's top actors and actress, entertainers, singers, and professional sportsmen who hide their nationarity or choose to be naturalized as Japanese.

Yet, Chollima Kyedok is proud of Korean as an overseas citizen of the D.P.R.K. He is actively involved in the Korean Youth League in Japan.

He is now vice-chairman of the Higashi Kobe branch, Kobe headquarters of the Korean youth league in Japan.

Chollima Kyedok on July 11 spoke with a staff reporter of The People's Korea over the telephone about his fifth title defence and his life. Follow excerpts from the telephone interview:

On the fifth title defence

I was in bad condition. But, many Korean fellow cheered and encouraged me. Whenever I heard the voices of compatriots "Come on, Chollima", I screwed up my courage. So, I never gave up the bout and fought with all my might to the end.

On the motive of starting boxing

I began boxing at 20 year old. I had played basket ball as a member of a local Korean basket ball team. At first, I learned boxing as a means of improving technique of basket ball. The more I learned boxing, the more I become interested in it. At last, I decided to become a professional boxer.

On the OPBF (Ocean Pacific Boxing Federation)'s title

Now, OPBF's title is kept by a south Korean. Frankly speaking, I can't go to south Korea. Because, I can't recognize the south Korean "government".

I also dislike to play with a south Korean even in Japan. Because, if I play with him, the spectacles' support would be divided into two between north and south side. It is a very bitter thing. As a Korean youth who wants the reunification of Korea, I don't want to see such scene. So, I'll wait the title till the south Korean loses the title to another.

If the south Korean defends the title for a long time, I'll challenge the OPBF light heavy weight title which is now kept by an Australian.

On the ambitious program

I want to be a world ranker within this year.

(Continued from Page 1)

At the June 13 MAC meeting, the Korean chief delegate went on to say:

"They (the Americans) also moved the center of the strategic deployment of their Seventh Fleet equipped with nuclear weapons to the Korean East Sea and reportedly built even a post for observing space objects in south Korea in preparation for a possible space war.

"Not content with this alone, they plan to introduce more than 180 pieces of new-type equipment including improved TOW missiles into south Korea within two or three years to come and intend to bring there cruise missiles, neutron weapons and B-52 strategic bombers now deployed in Guam island in the Pacific."

Pacific Stars and Stripes, in its June 11 issue, reported that the controversial shoulder-fired Stinger missile – sales of which to Saudi Arabia made headlines around the world earlier this month – has been added to the arsenal of U.S. weapons in south Korea.

"The light-weight, heat-seeking missile has become operational at Osan AB. It also is going to Kunsan AB," reported the authorized unofficial publication for U.S. personnel within the Pacific Command.

In addition, Gen. Sennewald, former commander of the U.S.-"ROK" combined forces command, said that an additional 2,000 to 2,500 American military personnel will be deployed in south Korea by 1985.

His comment came in a May 24 farewell news conference held in Seoul.

Introducing the above-mentioned facts Gen. Li Tae Ho attacked the Americans as a "gross violator of the Korean Armistice Agreement".

Pyongyang in January this year proposed to have talks with the United States and south Korea for the purpose of reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States and south Korea, however, have not responded positively to the proposed three-way talks offer.

Instead, they are increasing tensions introducing huge lethal weapons into south Korea.

This year, the Americans plan to supply the south Koreans with lethal weapons worth 2,000 million dollars including F-4 Phantom planes and 230 million dollars respectively in the name of sales and military aid.

It was also disclosed recently that U.S. nuclear-powered submarines belonging to the Seventh Fleet make routine calls at such Korean ports as Pusan and Chinhae.

A high-ranking U.S. navy officer who disclosed this said that all military personnel under the Seventh Fleet including marines, battle forces, submarines, cruisers, destroyers and amphibious ships are operating very closely with south Korean sailors and leathernecks. (Korea Herald, May 30, 1984)

The Seventh Fleet is composed of 75 to 80 ships, including two to three aircraft carriers, seven submarines and 20 destroyers and frigates. It has approximately 440 aircraft, including F-14, A-6, F-4 and EA-6, and about 60,000 Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

Noting arms buildup in south Korea has now created a grave danger of a nuclear war which may be touched off any moment in Korea, the senior member of the Korean side urged the American delegate to stop reinforcement of armed forces in south Korea and withdraw nuclear weapons and other new-type combat equipment from south Korea.

Correction

We made some errors in the June 16 issue of The People's Korea. The number of the issue should be 1,196. The date of talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Gustav Husak (captions of front page photos) should have read June 5, not May 5. –Editor

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